UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/912,869	07/25/2001	Peter A. Mottur	L036 PO1134-US1	6274

3017 7590 01/04/2006

BARLOW, JOSEPHS & HOLMES, LTD.
101 DYER STREET
5TH FLOOR
PROVIDENCE, RI 02903

EXAMINER	
RAO, ANAND SHASHIKANT	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2613	

DATE MAILED: 01/04/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/912,869	MOTTUR ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Andy S. Rao	2613	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *25 October 2005*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *66-69,72-104 and 107-127* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *66-69,72-104 and 107-127* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 66-69, 72-104, and 107-127 as filed on 10/25/05 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 66-69, 72-104, 107-127 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Amini et al., (hereinafter referred to as "Amini") in view of Yonezawa.

Amini discloses a method for providing control of at least one camera to at least one network user (Amini: column 20, lines 1-10), comprising: providing at least one network link between the at least one camera and the at least one network user (Amini: column 7, lines 5-20); providing at least one interface to the at least one network user (Amini: column 7, lines 26-43), the at least one interface for generating variable speed camera control commands (Amini: column 7, lines 50-63); and providing variable speed controls commands to the at least one camera (Amini: column 8, lines 64-68), as in claim 66. However, Amini fails to disclose having an interface having a cursor and a control area and generating variable speed control commands based on the cursor position relative to an origin within the control area, as in the claim. Yonezawa discloses that in a method for providing control to a camera to a network user

(Yonezawa: column 3, lines 12-19) it is known to provide at least one interface having a cursor and a control area (Yonezawa: column 4, lines 40-60) to the network user for generating variable speed control commands (Yonezawa: column 3, lines 45-67; column 4, lines 1-40) based on the cursor position relative to an origin with the control area (Yonezawa: figure 2, origin at [0,0] as indicated by central cross within area 44; column 3, lines 30-35) in order to provide the user with easier control manipulation in accessing and directing networked cameras (Yonezawa: column 1, lines 20-31). Accordingly, given this teaching it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation into the Amini method in order to provide the user with easier control manipulation in accessing and directing networked cameras. The Amini method, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, has all of the features of claim 66.

Regarding claim 67, the Amini method, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, discloses that the network link is at least one of fiber optic, infrared, satellite, radio frequency, microwave cable, and internet protocol communications (Amini: column 7, lines 13-18), as in the claims.

Regarding claim 68, the Amini method, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, discloses that the interface is at least one of: an applet, application, one graphical user interface, one database interface, one scripting interface, one menu driven interface, and one text based interface (Amini: column 7, lines 40-45 & 55-60; column 8, lines 40-45; figures 10A-10C), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 69, the Amini method, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, discloses providing a control area having a cursor with an active

and inactive state (Amini: column 6, lines 7-20: color change for state indication), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 71, the Amini method, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, discloses wherein generating the variable speed camera control commands determining a distance of a cursor to the origin (Amini: column 8, lines 1-17), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 72, the Amini method, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, discloses determining whether a cursor is active or inactive (Amini: column 8, lines 12-18), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 73, the Amini method, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, discloses that the variable speed controls include at least one of pan, tilt, zoom, focus (Amini: column 5, lines 20-25) and preset commands (Amini: column 8, lines 13-18), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 74, the Amini method, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, discloses providing variable speed camera control commands to the at least one camera includes transmitting the camera control commands using the at least one network link (Amini: column 7, lines 5-20), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 75, the Amini method, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, discloses providing the user with compressed analog, digital, streaming audio and visual data, based on the at least one camera (Amini: column 6, lines 49-65), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 76, the Amini method, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, discloses selecting the at least one network user to provide control of the at least one camera (Amini: column 6, lines 15-34), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 77, the Amini method, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, discloses providing a queue for control of the at least one camera (Amini: column 13, lines 45-52), as in the claim.

Amini discloses a graphical user interface (Amini: column 15, lines 43-67; column 16, lines 1-21) for providing control of at least one camera to at least one network user (Amini: column 20, lines 1-10), the at least one network user and the at least one camera being connected by at least one communicative network link (Amini: column 7, lines 5-20), a GUI, wherein variable speed camera control commands are generated (Amini: column 7, lines 50-63) as in claim 78. However, Amini fails to disclose having an interface having a cursor and a control area and generating variable speed control commands based on the cursor position relative to the origin within the control area, as in the claim. Yonezawa discloses that in a system for providing control to a camera to a network user (Yonezawa: column 3, lines 12-19) it is known to provide at least one interface having a cursor and a control area (Yonezawa: column 4, lines 40-60) to the network user for generating variable speed control commands (Yonezawa: column 3, lines 45-67; column 4, lines 1-40) based on the cursor position relative to an origin with the control area (Yonezawa: figure 2, origin at [0,0] as indicated by central cross within area 44; column 3, lines 30-35) in order to provide the user with easier control manipulation in accessing and directing networked cameras (Yonezawa: column 1, lines 20-31). Accordingly, given this teaching it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the Yonezawa cursor

and control area implementation into the Amini interface in order to provide the user with easier control manipulation in accessing and directing networked cameras. The Amini interface, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, has all of the features of claim 78.

Regarding claim 79, the Amini interface, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, discloses wherein generating the variable speed camera control commands is based on the cursor distance from the origin designation (Yonezawa: column 3, lines 30-45), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 80, the Amini interface, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, discloses that the GUI variable speed controls include at least one of pan, tilt, zoom, focus (Amini: column 5, lines 20-25) and preset command buttons (Amini: column 8, lines 13-18), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 81, the Amini interface, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, discloses a GUI (Yonezawa: column 5, lines 8-12) including at least one location preset designation for directing the camera to fixed location (Amini: column 8, lines 18-23), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 82, the Amini interface, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, discloses having the cursor include an active or inactive mode (Amini: column 6, lines 7-20: color change for state indication), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 83, the Amini interface, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, discloses wherein the control area includes a coordinate system for

mapping cursor position to variable speed camera control commands (Yonezawa: column 3, lines 30-35), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 84, the Amini interface, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, discloses wherein the control area includes a coordinate system for mapping cursor position to pan and tilt variable speed camera control commands (Yonezawa: column 3, lines 30-45) as in the claim.

Amini discloses a method (Amini: column 20, lines 1-20) for administering control (Amini: column 15, lines 43-67; column 16, lines 1-21) of at least one camera by at least one network user (Amini: column 20, lines 1-10), comprising: associating at least one queue with the at least one camera (Amini: column 13, lines 45-51); receiving a request from the at least one user of the for control of the at least one camera (Amini: column 6, lines 15-20); associating the request with one of the least one camera (Amini: column 17, lines 35-63); conditionally placing the at least one network user in the at least one queue associated with the request (Amini: column 13, lines 60-67; column 14, lines 1-17), and providing the speed camera control commands to the at least one camera (Amini: column 15, lines 55-61), as in claim 85. However, Amini fails to disclose providing an interface having a cursor and a control area and generating variable speed control commands based on the cursor position relative to an origin within the control area, as in the claim. Yonezawa discloses that in a method for providing control to a camera to a network user (Yonezawa: column 3, lines 12-19) it is known to provide at least one interface having a cursor and a control area (Yonezawa: column 4, lines 40-60) to the network user for generating variable speed control commands (Yonezawa: column 3, lines 45-67; column 4, lines 1-40) based on the cursor position relative to an origin with the control area (Yonezawa: figure 2,

origin at [0,0] as indicated by central cross within area 44; column 3, lines 30-35) in order to provide the user with easier control manipulation in accessing and directing networked cameras (Yonezawa: column 1, lines 20-31). Accordingly, given this teaching it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation into the Amini method in order to provide the user with easier control manipulation in accessing and directing networked cameras. The Amini method, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, has all of the features of claim 85

Regarding claim 86, the Amini method, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, discloses determining that the network user is authorized to request control of the at least one camera (Amini: column 6, lines 13-17), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 87, Amini discloses determining whether the network user is a subscriber or non-subscriber (Amini: column 6, lines 25-35), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 88, the Amini method, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, discloses determining if the network user can usurp control of the at least one camera (Amini: column 13, lines 60-67), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 89, the Amini method, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, discloses associated a camera control time interval with a request (Amini: column 8, lines 12-17), as in the claim.

Regarding claims 90-91, the Amini method, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, discloses providing an indication to assume camera control to the at least one network user (Amini: column 9, lines 25-47), as in the claims.

Amini discloses a system (Amini: figure 3) for remote control (Amini: column 15, lines 43-67; column 16, lines 1-21) of at least one camera by at least one network user (Amini: column 20, lines 1-10), comprising: at least one initiating device for providing access to the at least one network user over a network (Amini: column 6, lines 10-30), the initiating device having a display for displaying an interface for providing variable speed camera control commands (Amini: column 5, lines 45-50; column 16, lines 1-21)), and video data received from the at least one camera (Amini: column 17, lines 30-41), at least one server to receive the variable speed camera control commands from the at last one initiating device (Amini: column 7, lines 10-20), to provide the variable speed camera control commands to the at least one camera (Amini: column 7, lines 60-67), to receive at least one of audio and video data from the at least one camera (Amini: column 6, lines 49-65), and to provide at least one of the audio and video data to the at least one network user (Amini: column 12, lines 10-28); and instructions for translating the variable speed camera control commands to instructions for moving the at least one camera (Amini: column 7, lines 55-62), as in claim 92. However, Amini fails to disclose having an interface having a cursor and a control area and generating variable speed control commands based on the cursor position relative to an origin within the control area, as in the claim. Yonezawa discloses that in a system for providing control to a camera to a network user (Yonezawa: column 3, lines 12-19) it is known to provide at least one interface having a cursor and a control area (Yonezawa: column 4, lines 40-60) to the network user for generating variable speed control commands (Yonezawa: column 3, lines 45-67; column 4, lines 1-40) based on the cursor position relative to an origin with the control area (Yonezawa: figure 2, origin at [0,0] as indicated by central cross within area 44; column 3, lines 30-35) in order to provide the user with

easier control manipulation in accessing and directing networked cameras (Yonezawa: column 1, lines 20-31). Accordingly, given this teaching it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation into the Amini system in order to provide the user with easier control manipulation in accessing and directing networked cameras. The Amini system, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, has all of the features of claim 92.

Regarding claim 93, the Amini system, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, discloses that the initiating device includes at least one processor (Amini: column 5, lines 1-18), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 94, the Amini system, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, discloses at least one queue associated with the camera (Amini: column 13, lines 45-51), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 95, the Amini system, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, discloses that the interface is at least one of: one graphical user interface, one database interface, one scripting interface, one menu driven interface, and one text based interface (Amini: column 7, lines 40-45 & 55-60; column 8, lines 40-45; figures 10A-10C), as in the claim.

Regarding claims 96-100, the Amini system, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, discloses that the interface includes a cursor and a control area, the control area having an origin, the cursor having an active and deactivated state (Amini: column 6, lines 7-20: color change indicates state activation), wherein the speed control commands are

based on the distance between the activated cursor and the origin as in the claims (Yonezawa: column 3, lines 30-45), as in the claims.

Amini discloses a computer product (Amini: column 8, lines 50-55) for providing control of at least one camera to at least one network user (Amini: column 20, lines 1-10), the computer product disposed on a computer readable medium (Amini: column 7, lines 20-24) and having instructions for causing a processor to: provide at least one network link between the at least one camera and the at least one network user (Amini: column 7, lines 5-20); provide at least one interface to the at least one network user (Amini: column 7, lines 26-43), the at least one interface for generating variable speed camera control commands (Amini: column 7, lines 50-63); and provide variable speed controls commands to the at least one camera (Amini: column 8, lines 64-68), and utilize the at least one network link to provide the at least one network user with data based on the at least one camera (Amini: column 9, lines 20-48), as in claim 101. However, Amini fails to disclose having an interface having a cursor and a control area and generating variable speed control commands based on the cursor position relative to an origin within the control area, as in the claim. Yonezawa discloses that in a method for providing control to a camera to a network user (Yonezawa: column 3, lines 12-19) it is known to provide at least one interface having a cursor and a control area (Yonezawa: column 4, lines 40-60) to the network user for generating variable speed control commands (Yonezawa: column 3, lines 45-67; column 4, lines 1-40) based on the cursor position relative to an origin with the control area (Yonezawa: figure 2, origin at [0,0] as indicated by central cross within area 44; column 3, lines 30-35) in order to provide the user with easier control manipulation in accessing and directing networked cameras (Yonezawa: column 1, lines 20-31). Accordingly, given this teaching it

would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation into the Amini computer product in order to provide the user with easier control manipulation in accessing and directing networked cameras. The Amini computer product, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, has all of the features of claim 101.

Regarding claim 102, the Amini computer product, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, discloses that the network link is at least one of fiber optic, infrared, satellite, radio frequency, microwave cable, and internet protocol communications (Amini: column 7, lines 13-18), as in the claims.

Regarding claim 103, the Amini computer product, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, discloses that the interface is at least one of: an applet, application, one graphical user interface, one database interface, one scripting interface, one menu driven interface, and one text based interface (Amini: column 7, lines 40-45 & 55-60; column 8, lines 40-45; figures 10A-10C), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 104, the Amini computer product, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, discloses providing a control area having a cursor that the at least one user can activate and thereafter provide the variable speed commands (Amini column 6, lines 7-20: color change indicates state activation), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 106, the Amini computer product, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, discloses wherein generating the variable speed camera control commands determining a distance of a cursor to the origin (Yonezawa: column 3, lines 30-45), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 107, the Amini computer product, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, discloses determining whether a cursor is active or inactive (Amini: column 8, lines 12-18), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 108, the Amini computer product, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, discloses that the variable speed controls include at least one of pan, tilt, zoom, focus (Amini: column 5, lines 20-25) and preset commands (Amini: column 8, lines 13-18), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 109, the Amini computer product, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, discloses selecting the at least one network user to provide control of the at least one camera (Amini: column 6, lines 15-34), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 110, the Amini computer product, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, discloses providing a queue for control of the at least one camera (Amini: column 13, lines 45-52), as in the claim.

Amini discloses a computer product (Amini: column 8, lines 50-55) for administering control (Amini: column 15, lines 43-67; column 16, lines 1-21) of at least one camera by at least one network user (Amini: column 20, lines 1-10), the computer product disposed on a computer readable medium (Amini: column 7, lines 20-24) and having instructions for causing a processor to: associate at least one queue with the at least one camera (Amini: column 13, lines 45-51); receive a request from the at least one user of the for control of the at least one camera (Amini: column 6, lines 15-20); associate the request with one of the least one camera (Amini: column 17, lines 35-63); conditionally place the at least one network user in the at least one queue associated with the request (Amini: column 13, lines 60-67; column 14, lines 1-17); and

providing the speed camera control commands to the at least one camera (Amini: column 15, lines 55-61), as in claim 111. However, Amini fails to disclose providing an interface having a cursor and a control area and generating variable speed control commands based on the cursor position relative to an origin within the control area, as in the claim. Yonezawa discloses that in a method for providing control to a camera to a network user (Yonezawa: column 3, lines 12-19) it is known to provide at least one interface having a cursor and a control area (Yonezawa: column 4, lines 40-60) to the network user for generating variable speed control commands (Yonezawa: column 3, lines 45-67; column 4, lines 1-40) based on the cursor position relative to an origin with the control area (Yonezawa: figure 2, origin at [0,0] as indicated by central cross within area 44; column 3, lines 30-35) in order to provide the user with easier control manipulation in accessing and directing networked cameras (Yonezawa: column 1, lines 20-31). Accordingly, given this teaching it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation into the Amini computer product in order to provide the user with easier control manipulation in accessing and directing networked cameras. The Amini computer product, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, has all of the features of claim 111.

Regarding claim 112, the Amini computer product, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, discloses determining that the network user is authorized to request control of the at least one camera (Amini: column 6, lines 13-17), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 113, the Amini computer product, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, discloses determining whether the network user is a subscriber or non-subscriber (Amini: column 6, lines 25-35), as in the claim.

Regarding claim114, the Amini computer product, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, discloses determining if the network user can usurp control of the at least one camera (Amini: column 13, lines 60-67), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 115, Amini discloses associated a camera control time interval with a request (Amini: column 8, lines 12-17), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 116, the Amini computer product, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, discloses determining that the network user is authorized to request control of the at least one camera (Amini: column 13, lines 60-67), as in the claim.

Regarding claims 117-118, the Amini computer product, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, discloses providing an indication to assume camera control to the at least one network user (Amini: column 9, lines 25-47), as in the claims.

Amini discloses a system (Amini: figure 3) for remote control (Amini: column 15, lines 43-67; column 16, lines 1-21) of at least one camera by at least one network user (Amini: column 20, lines 1-10), comprising: means for providing access to the at least one network user over a network (Amini: column 6, lines 10-30), the means having a display for displaying an interface for providing variable speed camera control commands (Amini: column 5, lines 45-50; column 16, lines 1-21)), and video data received from the at least one camera (Amini: column 17, lines 30-41), processor means to receive the variable speed camera control commands from the at last one initiating device (Amini: column 7, lines 10-20), to provide the variable speed camera control commands to the at least one camera (Amini: column 7, lines 60-67), to receive at least one of audio and video data from the at least one camera (Amini: column 6, lines 49-65), and to provide at least one of the audio and video data to the at least one network user (Amini: column

12, lines 10-28); and instructions for translating the variable speed camera control commands to instructions for moving the at least one camera (Amini: column 7, lines 55-62), as in claim 119. However, Amini fails to disclose having an interface having a cursor and a control area and generating variable speed control commands based on the cursor position relative to an origin within the control area, as in the claim. Yonezawa discloses that in a system for providing control to a camera to a network user (Yonezawa: column 3, lines 12-19) it is known to provide at least one interface having a cursor and a control area (Yonezawa: column 4, lines 40-60) to the network user for generating variable speed control commands (Yonezawa: column 3, lines 45-67; column 4, lines 1-40) based on the cursor position relative to an origin with the control area (Yonezawa: figure 2, origin at [0,0] as indicated by central cross within area 44; column 3, lines 30-35) in order to provide the user with easier control manipulation in accessing and directing networked cameras (Yonezawa: column 1, lines 20-31). Accordingly, given this teaching it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation into the Amini system in order to provide the user with easier control manipulation in accessing and directing networked cameras. The Amini system, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, has all of the features of claim 119.

Regarding claim 120, the Amini system, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, has discloses that the initiating device includes at least one processor (Amini: column 5, lines 1-18), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 121, the Amini system, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, discloses at least one queue associated with the camera (Amini: column 13, lines 45-51), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 122, the Amini system, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, discloses that the interface is at least one of: one graphical user interface, one database interface, one scripting interface, one menu driven interface, and one text based interface (Amini: column 7, lines 40-45 & 55-60; column 8, lines 40-45; figures 10A-10C), as in the claim.

Regarding claims 123-127, the Amini system, now incorporating the Yonezawa cursor and control area implementation, discloses that the interface includes a cursor and a control area, the control area having an origin, the cursor having an active and deactivated state (Yonezawa: column 6, lines 7-20: color change indicate state activation), wherein the speed control commands are based on the distance between the activated cursor and the origin (Amini: column 14, lines 12-18; column 16, lines 1-20), as in the claims.

Conclusion

4. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Koyanagi discloses a controller for a photographing apparatus. Kuno discloses a camera control system. Cortjens discloses a video conferencing system controlled by a menu and pointer.

5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Andy S. Rao whose telephone number is (571)-272-7337. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8 hours.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mehrdad S. Dastouri can be reached on (571)-272-7418. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Andy S. Rao
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2613

asr
December 28, 2005

ANDY RAO
PRIMARY EXAMINER